<u>CLAIMS</u>

pharmaceutico Composition

1. A prodrug comprising a drug moiety bound to a carrier framework, the prodrug being activated by aromatic oxidation of the carrier framework to release the drug moiety.

A prodrug according to claim 1, being activated by aromatic hydroxylation.

- 3. A prodrug according to claim 2, being activated by enzymatic aromatic hydroxylation.
- 4. A prodrug according to any one of the preceding claims, being an antitumour prodrug.
- 5. A prodrug according to any one of the preceding claims, the drug moiety being a cytotoxic or cytostatic agent.
- 6. A prodrug according to claim 5, a cytotoxic drug moiety being selected from any one of the group of colchicine, esperimycin, taxol, daunomycin, staurosporin, nitrogen mustard, and 5-fluorouracil.
- 7. A prodrug according to any one of the preceding claims, being activated by hydroxylation by CYP1B1.
- 8. A prodrug according to any one of the preceding claims, the drug moiety being an antimitotic agent, an alkylating agent, an antifolate, an antimetabolite, a DNA-damaging agent or an enzyme-inhibitor.

A prodrug according to any one of the preceding claims, having the formula

(Z)

$$R_3$$
 R_2
 R_4
 R_1
 R_1
 R_2
 R_4
 R_4
 R_1
 R_2
 R_4
 R_4
 R_4
 R_1
 R_2
 R_4
 R_4

wherein:

X = H, OH, OMe or N(CH₃)₂; and

n = 0-6;

and:

 $R_1 = H$, $C_{1.4}$ lower alkyl or together with R_2 forms part of a cycloalkyl group which may be further substituted to form part of a polycyclic cycloalkyl group, or with R_2 forms part of a steroidal carbon framework;

 $R_2 = H$, OMe, $C_{1.4}$ lower alkyl or together with R_1 and/or R_3 forms part of a cycloalkyl, polycyclic cycloalkyl or steroidal carbon framework, or forms part of a polycyclic aromatic group by linkage to R_4 ;

 R_3 = H, OMe, C_{1-4} lower alkyl or together with R_2 forms part of a cycloalkyl, polycyclic cycloalkyl or steroidal carbon framework; and

 R_4 = H or is fused directly to the aromatic position designated by R_2 and either:

the drug moiety is derived from a drug having a free amino, hydroxyl or thiol group and which links it to the rest of the prodrug, such that A represents NH, NR $(R=C_{1-4} \text{ lower alkyl})$, O or S; or

the drug moiety is derived from a drug having a carboxylate group, an ester linkage joining it to the rest of the prodrug and A being absent

10. A prodrug according to claim 9, the olefin linkage

 $\left(\right)_{n}^{R_{4}}$

having a cis- or trans-geometry.

1). A prodrug according to claim 9, the olefin linkage

being acyclic or cyclic.

12. A prodrug according to claim 9, the olefin linkage



forming part of an aromatic or polycyclic aromatic system.

- A prodrug according to any one of the preceding claims, the linkage to the drug moiety from the carrier framework being from a hydroxyalkyl group in the prodrug via a carbamate, carbonate or thiocarbonate linker to an amino, hydroxy or thiol group in the drug moiety.
- 14. A prodrug according to any one of the preceding claims, having a steroid carbon carrier framework.
- 15. A prodrug according to claim 14, being derived from estradiol.

16. A prodrug according to claim 15, having the formula of any one of formulae(I) - (IX):

(I):

(II):

(III):

(IV):

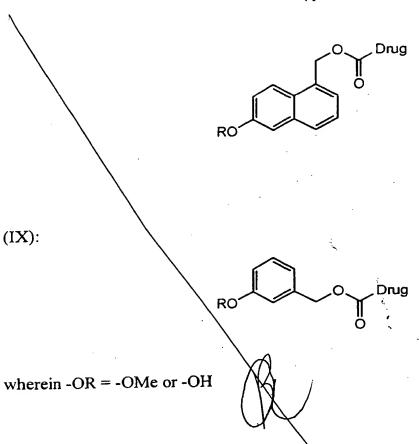
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(V):

(VI):

(VII):

(VIII):



17. A prodrug according to claim 15, having the formula of any one of Formulae (X) - (XIII):

(X):

WO 99/40944 - 42 -ОН ΟMe ОМе .OMe ОМе (XII): (XIII):

where R = H (Formula XIIa) or R=Me (Formula XIIb)

(j)

18. A prodrug according to any one of claims 1-13. having a polycyclic aromatic carrier framework.

19. A prodrug according to claim 18, being based on either one of the group of a naphthyl and phenanthryl structures.

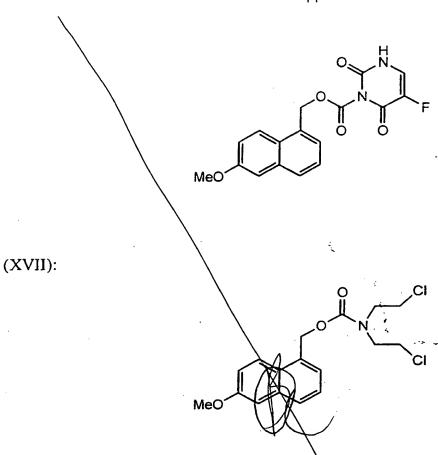
20. A prodrug according to claim 19, having the formula of any one of formulae

(XIV) - (XVII):

(XIV):

(XV):

(XVI):



- 21. A prodrug according to any one of claims 1-13, having a substituted benzyl carrier framework.
- 22. A prodrug according to claim 21, having the general formula (Y):

$$R_2$$
 C_1 C_1

R₂, R₃ and X being selected from any one of the group of:

- a) $R_2 = H$, $R_3 = H$, X = OMe (Formula XVII);
- b) $R_2 = H$, $R_3 = OMe$, X = OMe (Formula XIX);
- c) $R_2 = H$, $R_3 = H$, X = H (Formula XX);
- d) $R_2 = OMe$, $R_3 = H$, X = H (Formula XXI); and
- e) $R_2 = OMe$, $R_3 = H$, X = OMe (Formula XXII).

23. A prodrug according to claim 21, having the formula of any one of formulae

(XXIII) - (XXVIII):

(XXIII):

(XXIV):

(XXV):

(XXVI):

- 46 -OMe OMe ОМе MeO ÓМе

(XXVII):

(XXVIII):

- A prodrug according to any one of claims 1-13, having a cinnamyl carrier 24. framework.
- A prodrug according to claim 24, having the formula of any one of formulae 25. (XXX) - (XXXII):

(XXX):

(XXXII):

- 26. A prodrug according to any one of the preceding claims, its aromatic oxidation being by hydroxylation and causing the release of the drug moiety and carbon dioxide.
- 27. A prodrug according to any one of the preceding claims, for use in a method of treatment or diagnosis of the human or animal body.
- 28. The use of a prodrug according to any one of the claims 1-26 in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a tumour.
- 29. A method of manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a tumour, comprising the use of a prodrug according to any one of claims 1-26.
- 30. A method of treatment of a patient, comprising administering to the patient a prodrug according to any one of claims 1-26

- 31. A method of treatment according to claim 30, being a method of treatment of a tumour.
- 32. A method of detection of aromatic oxidation, comprising the steps of:
- I) contacting a sample with a prodrug according to any one of claims 1-26;
 - ii) detecting any product of aromatic oxidation of the prodrug; and
- iii) correlating detection of the product of aromatic oxidation of the prodrug with aromatic oxidation activity.
- 33. A method according to claim 32, the aromatic oxidation activity being enzymatic.
- 34. A method according to claim 33, the aromatic oxidation activity being CYP1B1 aromatic oxidation activity.
- 35. A method according to any one of claims 32-34, being a method of detection of tumour cells.
- 36. A method according to any one of claims 32-35, being a method of diagnosis of the human or animal body.

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